

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo, and Lincoln County

VOL. X NO. 2

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

STORY OF METHODS IN VOGUE AT PEN.

Charge Sets Forth Man was
Brutally Whipped Bound
Over Barrel; Another Con-
fined with a Tubercular

STARTLING COMPLAINT NOW ON FILE AGAINST WARDEN

The following complaint was filed in the district court on Monday last which will create a widespread interest throughout the state as it touches the methods of the present administration in New Mexico.

The contents are explanatory of the causes of the complaint and set forth the details of the certain charges.

State of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court.

Vollie C. Musgrave, Plaintiff, v. John B. McManus, Superintendent of the Penitentiary of the State of New Mexico, Defendant.

No. ———

COMPLAINT

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:

Comes now the plaintiff by his attorneys, McFie, Edwards & McFie, and complaining of the defendant alleges:

1. That the defendant, John B. McManus, is a resident of Santa Fe County, New Mexico, and at all times mentioned in this complaint has been and now is the lawfully appointed, commissioned and acting Superintendent of the Penitentiary of the State of New Mexico, located in Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

2. That plaintiff was continuously confined as a convict in said penitentiary from the 20th day of December, 1910 to the 26th day of October, 1915.

3. That on the 19th day of May, 1912, plaintiff, while so confined in said penitentiary as a convict aforesaid, under and by the orders and directions of defendant McManus was, without cause, wrongfully, unlawfully, violently, wantonly and maliciously assaulted by one Harry P. Dunbaugh, the then acting Assistant Superintendent of said penitentiary, and by one Rinaldo Rodriguez, a guard of said penitentiary, both said Dunbaugh and the said Rodriguez then and there being employees of the said defendant, McManus, and under his exclusive charge and control, in the manner following, to wit: Plaintiff was by said Dunbaugh and the said Rodriguez stripped of his clothing and forced to bend his naked body over a barrel and was thereupon by them securely fastened by his hands and feet so that he could not move; plaintiff was then and thereupon struck with great force by said Rodriguez, in the presence of said Dunbaugh and by and under the orders of said Dunbaugh and of said defendant McManus, upon his bare back, buttocks and legs, thirty five heavy blows with a heavy wooden paddle had and held in both the hands of him, the said Rodriguez; that by reason of said assault and such blows so struck as aforesaid upon the naked person of plaintiff, the plaintiff then and there suffered a severe physical and mental shock;

that by reason of said assault and said blows so struck as aforesaid the back, buttocks and upper legs of plaintiff then and there became a mass of blood, blisters, sores and scabs; that immediately after the said assault as aforesaid plaintiff was compelled by the guards of said penitentiary and employees of said defendant McManus and under the direction of the said defendant McManus to put on his soiled underwear over the said blood, blisters and sores; that no medical or other treatment of the said wounds of plaintiff was permitted or allowed to the plaintiff by the defendant McManus, either immediately after such assault or at any time thereafter, except as hereinafter stated; that immediately after the said assault as aforesaid plaintiff was placed in solitary confinement in a cell and there kept until the 10th day of June, 1912; that on said 10th day of June, 1912, plaintiff, while still suffering from said assault and neglect and from the effects thereof, by the order and direction of said defendant McManus unlawfully, wrongfully, wantonly and maliciously and without cause, was placed in a dungeon, in which dungeon there was no bed, cot, blanket or chair, and was there kept in solitary confinement from the 10th day of June 1912, to the 3rd day of July, 1912; that while so confined in said cell and said dungeon as aforesaid plaintiff was attacked by intermittent fevers as the result of said assault and subsequent ill-treatment, for which fevers he received no medical treatment except one visit of Dr. Small, the then penitentiary physician at, on or about June 15th, 1912, and plaintiff, by reason of said assault and said subsequent ill-treatment, constantly suffered great agony and during said period and thereafter plaintiff was not permitted to bathe or change his underwear for a period of about thirteen days from the time of the assault. That during the period plaintiff was confined in said dungeon, to wit from the 10th day of June, 1912, to the 3rd day of July, 1912, the only sustenance given to the plaintiff by the defendant McManus or his employees was two slices of bread and water twice each day; that at the time of said assault as aforesaid and many times thereafter during the said period of time from May 12th, 1912, to July 3rd, 1912, the said Dunbaugh threatened to kill plaintiff, unless he, the plaintiff, would talk, and divers times during the said period the said Dunbaugh told plaintiff that he plaintiff, would die in the hole, meaning thereby the dungeon aforesaid in which plaintiff was so confined; that by reason of said assault and other wrongful acts complained of as aforesaid plaintiff has suffered a severe physical and mental shock, from which plaintiff still suffers, and upon information and belief plaintiff says that he will never fully recover from the same; and plaintiff further alleges that by reason of the said assault and said subsequent ill-treatment as hereinbefore set out he has suffered and sustained permanent and incurable injuries to the bones of his back, buttocks and legs and to his kidneys.

(Continued to page seven)

WILLOW SPRINGS MINE BEST IN SOUTHWEST

Carrizozo Destined to Become
a Western Pittsburgh. Only
Need Capital for Develop-
ment of Natural Resources

COAL AND IRON DEPOSITS IN ABUNDANCE

About six miles south of Carrizozo and 138 miles north of El Paso over the El Paso & Southwestern (Rock Island) Railroad in one of the most interesting and important coal fields that has been opened up on the entire West. For about three years development work has been quietly prosecuted by the discoverers without any assistance from outside capital, the output of the coal mined paying all development expenses, besides yielding the owners a good profit.

This coal property is called the Willow Springs coal mine, and is owned jointly by two people; viz. Mrs. Harriet McIvers and J. J. Ayers of Carrizozo, N. M. The property is two miles southeast of the station called Ayers, on the El Paso & Southwestern railroad.

The Willow Springs coal vein measures 58 inches in thickness, of clean, solid, high-grade coal, and lies nearly level, having a pitch of only 12 degrees from the horizontal. Overlying the vein is a red sandstone formation over 1000 feet in thickness, and beneath the vein the same sandstone continues to unknown depth. The strange feature of its geology is that there are no limestone, slates or shales in evidence. Furthermore, there is only a thin bed of fire clay accompanying the vein. This immense mountain of red sandstone is unbroken by faults and dikes, which are too common in most of our Western mountain coal measures, and there is every evidence that this remarkable vein extends unbroken under a large area of country. The outcrop of the vein is plainly traceable along the side of the mountain for over three miles at an elevation of about 50 feet above the plains, which affords good facilities for dumps and tipples at the portals of the tunnels and slopes.

The coal vein as stated, is 58 inches thick of solid, clean coal, free from any parting or "bone." Numerous analyses show it to be probably the purest coal ever found west of the Mississippi river, rivaling that of the famous Pocahontas field of West Virginia. It carries 60 per cent, fixed carbon, 32 per cent volatile combustibles and less than 8 per cent ash.

It is nearly free from sulphur and other impurities, and when burned forms no clinkers. It is a perfect coking coal, and contains a large percent of tar and gas making material. Its heating power has been tested by D. W. Reckhart, assayer and chemist of El Paso, who states that it has the highest heating qualities of any coking coal he ever saw. The present owners have located 1000 acres of coal bearing ground, of which they have patented 480 acres.

The workings are on the side of the mountains facing the railroad, and from the tipple to the station at Ayers is a good wagon road with a slight down grade, only two miles long. The property is developed by a tunnel or "slope" 500 feet long. This is connected with an other slope 400 feet long, which furnishes ventilation and good air. Most of the coal mined has been taken out in drifting, and immense bodies of coal remain in sight for stopping when operations are carried on on a large scale. Last winter the owners shipped a considerable amount of coal to customers in El Paso, and sold at the mine over 1000 tons to people from the neighboring towns, such as Carrizozo, Tularosa and surrounding ranches, getting \$5 per ton at the mine scales. See local customers come with wagons drawn by teams of from two to six horses. The coal is delivered at the railroad for about 25 cents a ton, and the cost of freight thence to El Paso is only \$1.50 per ton. In this respect the Willow coal has a great advantage over other Western coals, for the cost of freight from the Dawson coal mines, the nearest rival, is \$3.05 to El Paso. The average price of coal at El Paso is from \$6 to \$10 per ton and El Paso is one of the best coal markets in the entire West.

In each acre of coal one foot thick are 4804 tons of coal. This vein is nearly six feet thick. It has been estimated that within the estate of the Willow Springs coal property there should be over 25,000,000 tons of first class coal. At the present time there are only 20 men working, mostly in development or "dead" work. This force will shortly be increased, after sufficient "rooms" and slopes are opened and hoisting machinery is added.

Mr. Ayers is a native of Virginia, and was raised in the great coal regions of that section. He noticed the coal signs and blossoms soon after his arrival in the Carrizozo country and called the attention of the people to it. But they were skeptical, and told him that if there were any thing of merit the big railroad people, whose engineers had been in the country, would have found it. So without their assistance or encouragement he, with the aid of Mrs. McIvers, quietly worked the problem out and developed one of the greatest coal mines in the west.

About 16 miles west of the Willow Springs coal mine in the eastern foothills of the Otero Mountains, are what promise to be the biggest deposits of high-grade iron in the entire West. The iron is hematite and magnetite. The iron belt runs in a northeast and southwest course for a distance of approximately 10 miles, outcropping a width of from 600 to 1200 feet wide. It rises up and down over hills and under ravines in its majestic sweep through the country. In some of these ridges the iron exposures show a vertical height of 200 to 300 feet above the level of the plain, and in the lower places on the plain it has been penetrated by shaft to a depth of 200 feet in solid iron.

Numerous samples of this iron have been analyzed, showing an average of 64 per cent iron, the very lowest grade running 60 per cent. It is free from phosphorus and practically free from sulphur. The magnetite is of a still higher grade. The iron is of the best kind for making steel. About 1140 acres of this iron land has been acquired by R. B. Thomas of Santa Fe, N. M. Not long ago Mr. Ayers accompanied by Dr. Grebe, the geologist and expert of the Phelps Dodge interests, to this iron field. After a careful examination of the deposits the latter stated that in his opinion there were over 50,000,000 tons of this ore in evidence. It lies favorably for steam shovel mining in a manner similar to that employed in the iron mines of the Lake Superior region.

The conjunction of these two immense deposits of coal and iron in such proximity into which a branch railroad 10 miles long can cheaply be constructed from the main Rock Island Railroad at Ayers, suggests the building of a big steel and iron plant, and Mr. Ayers has reported the project to some New York capitalists, who knew him in Virginia, and they are expected to be on the ground soon.

With sufficient capital for development this coal and iron field must rank as one of the big assets among natural resources of the Southwest, and it is not among the improbabilities in the Ayers Station may become a Western Pittsburgh or Birmingham—Manufacturer's Record.

MRS. THOS. W. HENLEY DIES AT NOGAL

Passes Away Peacefully at
Her Home After an Illness
of Two Weeks. Death was
Due to Heart Failure

MRS. E. C. CONLEY OF LINCOLN DIES IN EL PASO

Mrs. Thos. W. Henley, passed away at her home in Nogal Tuesday evening, after an illness of about two weeks. Heart trouble is said to have been the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Henley was nearing her 60th birthday and her death comes as a surprise and great shock, not only to the immediate family, but to her many friends throughout this section. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are living and are as follows: Harry and J. W. Henley of Nogal, W. A. Henley who lives in the state of Washington, Mrs. Jas. Cooper, Jr., of Ancho and Mrs. Lin Brannum of Carrizozo. She is also survived by her husband. All of the children were present at the funeral with the exception of the son in Washington.

Interment was made in the Nogal cemetery, Rev. Claude Fourth conducting the services.

Mrs. Henley was a native of Arkansas and after her marriage in that state some forty-two years ago, with her husband came to this country, where they have resided continuously for the past twenty five or thirty years.

The deceased was a good, kind, lovable woman, adored by all who knew her, and the little home beside and neighborhood will miss her in years to come.

The family have the sympathy of everyone in their sad bereavement.

MRS. E. C. CONLEY DIES

Word has been received here that Mrs. E. C. Conley of Lincoln died last Sunday evening in an El Paso hospital where she was taken a few days previous for treatment. She is survived by her husband, M. W. Conley, and two small children. We were unable to secure data for a more extended write up.

NOONKEESTER-FULTON

I. S. Noonkeester and Mrs. Fulton, both of this city, were united in marriage last Tuesday afternoon, at the home of the groom, in the southern part of town. Shortly after the ceremony the newly weds left for the Nogal country where they will spend their honeymoon.

The groom is well known in Carrizozo, having resided here for a number of years.

The bride is also well known here having been engaged in the hotel business in this city until a few months ago. She formerly lived at Tularosa.

The happy (young) couple will make their home in Carrizozo.

BIG SHEEP DEALS

Numerous sales of cattle and sheep have been made in Corona recently. One of the notable sales was by R. L. Owens, who sold his old herd of 8000 or 10,000 sheep and purchased the entire sheep herds of G. C. Richards and Jeff Melton, according to reports received here this week.